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MEETS DE VALERA**

Conference With Sir James
Craig Hopeful Sign
for Ireland.

SEEK COMMON ACTION

Britain Would Modify Home
Rule Act if North and
South Agree.

FITZALAN OFF TO LONDON

Departure Supposed to Have a
Bearing on Peace Ne-
gotiations.

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, May 5.—Great importance is attached to the meeting here today of Sir James Craig and Prof. De Valera, in view of De Valera's proclamation to the Irish people early this week, in which, commenting on the home rule for Ireland problem, he referred to provision for such devolution in the administration of home affairs as to make for satisfaction and contentment. Sir James, who succeeded Sir Edward Carson as Ulster leader, expressed a wish to meet the Republican leader. It is regarded as a most hopeful sign for peace in Ireland.

The belief prevails that the object of the conference was an endeavor on the part of Sir James to secure from De Valera an explicit interpretation of this phrase in De Valera's proclamation.

The departure of Viscount Fitzalan, Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland, for London, is supposed to have a bearing on peace negotiations.

The announcement that Sir James had interviews with both Viceroy Fitzalan and De Valera has created the greatest interest. They are especially connected with the reports of the Earl of Derby's interview with De Valera and Sir James Craig's call for a special meeting of the Unionist party in Belfast to-morrow.

No Change by De Valera.

The conference is said to involve on De Valera's part no necessary change in attitude, for the Sinn Feiners always have asserted their willingness to meet any Irishman. It is asserted today that the North always has held aloof, and that Sir Edward Carson refused to meet the late John Redmond on the recruiting platform. It was said today that De Valera might meet Craig without affecting his position, for he has no electoral difficulty and his party is certain to have an almost unopposed victory in the elections in southern Ireland.

In political quarters here it was declared that the latest move of Sir James Craig required courage. It was asserted that he has a critical situation to face, and that the elections in the North may provoke cross currents and differences from the extreme Protestants, as well as from the Prohibitionists and others in the hurry over conventional reforms.

Since assuming responsibility for the future of the Ulster Government, it was said Sir James had realized the value of assistance in the South and, while determined to maintain separate the rights of the North, he was anxious to secure an agreement for the management by the Central Council of matters common to all Ireland.

Government Favors Any Place. Political leaders asserted that the main difficulty between Sir James and De Valera was that Sir James favored starting with home rule and advancing afterward to common action, while De Valera desired to start with unity and was willing to accord the North of Ireland all necessary devolution.

There is reason here for the belief that counselors on both sides of the controversy have been consulted. The attitude of the Government appears to be in favor of any move for peace between the North and South of Ireland, and willing to make any modifications in the home rule act upon which the North and the South can agree.

The prohibition against public meetings in the martial law areas will be removed for the election period, from May 13 to 23, in the districts where Parliamentary contests are to occur, said an official announcement from Dublin Castle this evening.

TWO SINN FEINERS,
EIGHT POLICES KILLED

Aged Man Slain and Body
Used as Bait for Ambush.

DUBLIN, May 5.—Patrick Moloney and Sean Duffy, a leading Sinn Feiner, have been shot and killed in an ambush with the police, nineteen of whom were sent to surround a suspected farm at Gurthrum, Tipperary.

When approaching the farm the police were fired upon. They returned the fire and then pursued the fugitives, killing two of them.

The killing of a sergeant and seven constables, who were ambushed Wednesday near Rathmore, County Kerry, was caused by a ruse employed by republican forces, who killed a man named Sullivan, 50 years old, placed the body in the road and then ordered the police to recover it. The police patrol sent to get the body was attacked by the republicans.

The body of Sullivan bore a label designating him as a spy and informer, which the authorities declare was untrue.

SHOTS FIRED AT TWO
ORANGE CLERGYMEN

Rev. F. Mettrick Hurt Walk-
ing With Father-in-Law.

BELFAST, May 5.—Two shots were fired at the Rev. William Maguire, former vice-president of the Methodist Church in Ireland, and his son-in-law, the Rev. Frank Mettrick, were leaving the headquarters of the North Belfast Mission last evening. The Rev. Mr. Mettrick received a wound in the forehead.

The Rev. Mr. Maguire is a prominent Orangeman and one of the best known clergymen in Ulster. He is the father of the Rev. Charles Wesley Maguire, who toured the United States and Canada with the party of clergymen from Ulster in January of last year.

U. S. RAIL GUARD AT COBLENZ.

Coblenz, May 5.—One instance of the Fifth United States Infantry has been captured as a special railroad guard training in the American army.

**German Goods Undersell
American by 25 Per Cent.**

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 5.—German merchandise which arrived at Valparaiso by the German steamer *Maria* on May 1 has reached Santiago, and is selling 25 per cent. cheaper than similar American commodities. The merchandise includes textiles, dyes, electrical material, machinery, crockery and toys.

**EBERT IS SEEKING
NEW CHANCELLOR**

President of Germany Confers
With Coalition Members
of the Reichstag.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 5.—President Ebert was in conference today with the parties comprising the Coalition bloc in the Reichstag in an effort to find a man willing to organize a new Cabinet in succession to that of Chancellor Fehrenbach. There still was talk of assigning the Foreign Ministry in the new Cabinet to either Dr. Wilhelm Mayer, German Ambassador in Paris, or Dr. Schamer, the Ambassador to Great Britain.

The Fehrenbach Cabinet was continuing to function today in compliance with the President's request. The retiring Government, the commentators in the press agree, had outlived its usefulness in view of the present situation at home and abroad, but it is reproached for not having either retired sooner or remained in office until the London decision was at hand. The press generally demands that a new Cabinet be formed at the earliest possible moment. This is urged not only because of the necessity of bridging over the awkward gap in Governmental affairs produced by the allied ultimatum and the Upper Silesian situation, but also for the obvious necessity of permitting the new men to find their bearings and agree on a coordinated line of action.

"On the eve of the centenary of Napoleon's death," a German Cabinet lay down and died because it found itself confronted with the overwhelming pressure of an all powerful France," says *Vorwaerts*, the majority Socialist organ, which severely reproaches the retiring Ministers for leaving their posts at such a critical period in German history.

Both *Vorwaerts* and the *Freiheit*, independent Socialists, extract a liberal measure of comfort out of the alleged failure of a bourgeois Government.

ITALY WITH AMERICA
ON THE YAP DISPUTE

Count Sforza Tells What He
Said to Curzon.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 5.—Count Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister, in talking during the journey from the Supreme Council meeting in London today of the American Government's note concerning the Yap mandate, said it had not been discussed formally in the Supreme Council meetings, but that he had occasion to talk of it with Earl Curzon, the British Foreign Minister.

"I said to him," continued Count Sforza, "that without the United States the war would not have been won. He has asked for nothing and is entitled to have his way about Yap. She ought to have it and the Italian Government desires her to have it."

When asked if he had any objection to the publication of his views, Count Sforza replied:

"None whatever. I shall be glad for Americans to know how the Italian Government feels in this matter."

"What do you think the Japanese attitude will be?" the correspondent asked. "I am confident," replied Count Sforza, "that the Japanese Government has too clear a sense of political realities to not to agree."

"What did Earl Curzon reply to your statement concerning Yap?"

"That," said Count Sforza, "is Earl Curzon's privilege to say."

**REICHSTAG ALARMED
AS POLES ADVANCE**

Three More Towns Occupied,
With Invaders Getting
Reinforcements.

MANY TOWNS ENCIRCLED

Internallied Commission Will
Allow German Civilian
Police in Silesia.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 5.—The Upper Silesian situation was discussed today by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Reichstag. Dr. Walter Simons, Foreign Minister, declared that conditions in the affected area were more serious than reports had indicated.

The Poles, advancing over the so-called Korfanty line, today occupied substantial reinforcements from the Polish boundary. The many towns are surrounded, food is getting short and the mines are jeopardized, as the pumps in them no longer are manned.

The Nationalists demanded the despatch of Reichswehr to Upper Silesia, but the Government for the present will confine itself to a strong protest to the Internallied Commission.

OPENING, Upper Silesia, May 5.—The Internallied Commission has informed Germany's representative here that it will not oppose the organization of civilian police, made up of Upper Silesian Germans, to the number of 3,000 with which to augment the Entente forces which gradually are being forced back by Korfanty's insurgents.

WARSAW, May 5.—Despatches from Upper Silesia report that, while order had been restored in Katowitz and other towns, fighting was continuing between Poles and Germans in various parts of the country, with allied troops preventing the movement spreading.

Advices telling of the proclamation issued by Adolf Korfanty, announcing himself as leader of the insurgent movement in the industrial district west of the Polish frontier, and that in naming Nowina Doliwa as chief of the insurgents Korfanty had placed upon Doliwa the task of keeping order and guaranteeing public safety.

In a statement to his fellow countrymen shortly after his appointment Doliwa said:

"We will never give up our land. We will never agree to further Germanization or to be dismembered from free Poland and to leave our workshops. Peaceful fulfillment of the plebiscite was not sufficient to restore our rights and we were compelled to resort to force with our guns, hidden during all the time of our slavery, and with arms left over from preceding insurrections. I appeal to you to be prepared to defend your land to the last drop of your blood. I order you to disarm German storm troops or secret troops, but you must prove your tolerance toward the peaceful German population."

The proclamation of Korfanty announcing Doliwa's appointment, after declaring that no power in the world would prevent the Silesians shaking off German bondage, said that the use of arms for robbery, terror, murder or destruction of public property would be punished by death. The proclamation provided for the introduction of military courts, but any sentence of capital punishment, it declared, must be approved by Korfanty before its execution.

Despatches indicate that approximately 100,000 Polish miners have joined in the strike which began last Saturday, as a sign of protest against the rumored recommendation of the Internallied Commission giving Poland but two of the industrial districts. It is estimated that there are 150,000 miners in Upper Silesia, 85 per cent. of whom are Poles. The miners and mine workers have telegraphed a protest to Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, declaring the members of the federation stand for the joining of the Upper Silesian industrial centre with Poland.

**NAPOLEON'S LESSON
APPLIED TO TO-DAY**

Thought He Muzzled Prussia
but Ignored Her Hypocrisy,
Says Barthou.

GREAT MILITARY REVIEW

Marshal Foch Speaks at Tomb
of Dead Conqueror and
Guns Fire Salute.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau.

Paris, May 5.

With Marshals Foch, Fayolle and Petain and Gens. Buat, Maistre and Boudoulet, France's military directors, standing behind him in the shadow of the Arc de Triomphe, Louis Barthou, Minister of War, delivered a eulogy on Napoleon at the ceremony in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the death of the "Little Corporal."

The ceremony, though a brilliant affair, did not attract a large crowd, nor did those that turned out show much enthusiasm. It was not until a group of pretty Alsatian girls in national costume passed by carrying standards inscribed with the names of Napoleon's marshals that any decided cheering was heard. Several French newspapers, especially those with radical leanings, protested against the ceremonies, in which they saw a tendency to foster militarism.

M. Barthou in his address gave Prussians their final warning in comparing the Napoleonic period with that now being experienced by the French nation. "Napoleon in 1808," he said, "thought he had muzzled Prussia by the convention which merely limited its military strength. But he failed to consider Prussian duplicity. To-day France has given to conquered Germany every consideration. Are we to let Prussian hypocrisy repeat what has happened in the past? Are we to forget the tenacity of a people which will not acknowledge that it has been beaten?"

"On to Berlin!"

As M. Barthou closed his address thousands of voices shouted: "Never! To Berlin!" As it happened the shouts came as if introductory to a military review such as France has not seen since the armistice was signed. It was noted that the face of Marshal Foch wore a grim expression throughout the discussion of Germany in the event that she attempts longer to evade meeting the obligations which the German Government agreed to fulfill two years ago.

The Ambassadors of Great Britain, the United States, Belgium and Italy were among the first to congratulate M. Barthou on his comparison of the present situation with Napoleon's troubles, while the military and naval attaches of these countries, all in uniform, lost no time in shaking hands with Marshal Foch and his aides as if in renewed recognition of the justice of the cause of France.

Mr. Barthou further stressed the fact that Napoleon was no longer a political

tradition, but a part of France's national glory, unaffiliated with any party, but belonging to all, as throughout the idea of France's sovereignty is the fundamental idea of Napoleon's genius in political, military and civil affairs. Then, turning to the tomb of the unknown soldier under the arc, the War Minister made a plea for the solidarity of the French nation in the measure necessary to assure the peace which was promised by the death of a million such comrades.

Napoleon's Banners in Parade.

As the people silently turned toward the resting place of the unknown poilu President Millerand bared his head and for a few minutes stood in silent prayer before the military procession started. In this procession were represented every branch of the French army and navy and technical and military schools. The marchers carried the banners of the regiments which fought under Napoleon—banners shell torn and worn with age, but indisputable tributes to the difficulties which France survived in attaining and maintaining her present ideals of justice and equality.

At the tomb of Napoleon in the Invalides this afternoon another ceremony was held. Exactly at the hour when the death of the "Little Corporal" occurred at St. Helena one hundred years ago today guns on the banks of the Seine fired the national salute. Marshal Foch, standing before the massive and imposing sarcophagus in which lie the remains of the dead conqueror, delivered an inspiring address. But although it was a tribute to Napoleon, in the eyes of the public it was essentially Marshal Foch and not the dead Corsican who was to be honored, and the prolonged cheering that greeted him proved better than newspaper or political polemic that the nation is solidly behind the Government in its decision to carry on Napoleon's work in not permitting France's ancient enemies to endanger national security by crossing the Rhine and forcing recognition of France's hard earned victory.

During the day there were a number of anti-Napoleonic meetings in the outskirts of the city, at which the former Emperor and militarism were denounced and internationalism was preached.

REGULATING LOAFERS
IN SPANISH CAPITAL

Ordered to Move On and Not
to Block the Streets.

By the Associated Press.

MADRID, May 5.—Citizens of Madrid are protesting against new regulations issued by the Commissioner of Police, Milan Priego, who ordered that the Puerta del Sol and other central street be cleared of loungers who have been accustomed for centuries to meet in groups there, hindering traffic.

Strong squads of police to-day were instructed to keep the public moving in one direction on each side of the leading thoroughfares and to disperse groups.

GREEK WAR BECOMES
GUERRILLA AND PIRACY

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.—Warfare between the Turkish Nationalists and Greeks in Asia Minor seems to have degenerated into a vast guerrilla campaign, with many killings reported from various villages where one side or the other gains the upper hand.

Deserters from the military forces and bandits are organizing on land like the pirates at sea. Three hundred Turks, dressed in the robes as pirates, ran their small vessels up to the Black Sea coast of Thrace recently, descended on the Greeks there and made off with considerable booty.

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